NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1894.—TWELVE PAGES.

BLOOD SPILLED IN MONTANA.

DEPUTY MARSHALS UNABLE TO RECOVER

A STOLEN TRAIN.

FEDERAL TROOPS CAPTURE IT.

EPUTIES VIELD TO SUPERIOR FORCE-REGULARS

FROM FORT KEOGH ARREST THE MOB WHEN IT REACHES FORSYTH -LAWLESSNESS RAM-

St. Paul, Minn., April 26.-The Coxeyites who stole a Northern Pacific train were arrested at 12:30 by Colonel Page's troops, at Forsyth, Mon-

Billings, Mont., April 25 - The first bloodshed resulting from the clashes between the law and dustrial" army movement which is now tions was witnessed here to-day. About closely followed by a trainload of United States marshals. The truth of the statement was verified a few minutes before noon, when the

Hogan contingent just as they were pulling away a Columbus (formerly known as Stillwater), attempted to accest the progress of the train ing the 500 "unemployed" who are in nossesson of the trains. The leaders would not yield to the demands of the marshals to give up the train, and instructed their men to go ahead, The two trains came on during

the two bodies resulting.

As near as can be learned Marshal McDermott ordered the leaders of the captured train to surrender, and when they refused to do so a few of the marshals, before receiving a command odo so, fired upon the crowd of men on the ars. The shots were quickly returned by the Industrials.'' A number of shots were exchanged between the parties before Marshal Mced that his men were not equal to the odds ast them, and ordered his men to desist , which they did. The captured train soon sing, which they did. The captured train soon after pulled out from the depot, and McDermott notified the authorities that his force was inadequate to capture the 500 men who were determined to retain possession of the train.

latest advices the captured train is g its way to Miles City, where it is the National troops will arrest them

expected the National troops will arrest them and recover the train.

Miles City, Mont. April 25.—The Government troops at Fort Keech are in readiness to march at a moment's notice when the expected order is received to proceed to capture the Northern Pacific train now in possession of the 500 "unemployed," bound to this place. It is possible that the captured train will lay up for the night before reaching this city in which case the troops will not be moved before morning. The authorities are being kept fully advised of the movements of the train by the Northern Pacific telegraph operators along the line. The garrison at Fort Keogh consists of 500 men, with a gatting battery with Colonel Page in command. The probability is that the leaders will be returned to Batte under military escort.

While at Livingston the engineer of the fugi-tive train went to the side track and took two empty box cars. While there Hogan got a mesempty box cars. While there Hogan got a message that the bluff, three miles from Columbus, on the Crow reservation, had been blown up, causing rock to slide on the track. The men were ordered to lake the Montana division tool car, containing \$1,000 worth of tools. The men pushed the car off the sldetrack to the main the ways the ongine caught it and coupled it taken from the sidetrack. The train started, but on leaving the yards the casting pulled out of the tank, and the train broke in the middle. The engineer ran to the roundhouse, left his old The engineer engine, and took the best one on the division. In the mean time the men entered the section toolhouse and took a large supply of shovels and picks. Engineer Harmon is running the train. He is an old Union Pacific and Montana Union engineer, and regarded as one of the best in the West. He registered at one place as Cleveland and at another as Smith. The train carries firemen, brakemen, conductors, operators and men of every profession.

k to-pight the Hogan train had ar fived at Forsyth, forty-five miles from Fort Keogh,

ACTIVITY IN WASHINGTON.

THE AUTHORITIES COMPLETING THEIR PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

ORDERS SENT TO FORT KHOGH BY GENERAL SCHOPIELD-THE POLICE BELIEVE THEY WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE IN PRE-

> SERVING ORDER. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 25, -President Cleveland has at last become convinced that the Coxey movement demands serious consideration, and has taken official action to check, to some degree at least, its progress. Evidently the President regards some of the demonstrations marking the approach to the capital of the various "armies" of the unemployed as fit to be suppressed by physical force. The first case of overt disorder to occasion Executive action was that reported at Butte, Mont. Late last evening word came to the President that a contingent of the Coxey forces had seized a train of cars at Butte, and that the mob was rushing eastward with the

the "army." United States Marshal Bede reported the case by telegraph to Attorney-General Olney. After a hurried consultation at the White House between the President, Attorney-General Ciney, Secretary Lamont and General Schoffeld, It was determined that prompt and vigorous action was imperative. Accordingly the following telegram was sent to Marshal Bede:

train, the engine being manned by members of

Execute any injunction or other process placed in your hands by a United States court for the protection of persons and property against lawless Tokace, by employing such number of deputies as may be necessary; if execution is resisted by force which cannot thus be overcome, let the Judge issuing the process wire the facts to the President, with request for military assistance.

ORDERS FOR THE TROOPS.

General Schofield telegraphed to the commanding officer at Fort Keogh regarding the incident, and gave orders by direction of the President to check the advance of the Montana con-Ungent of the "Commonweal Army," at the same time declaring them to be rioters and tres-lessers. A similar telegram was forwarded to the commandant of the Department of Dakota, in which the State of Montana is included. About the same time Marshal Bede received the follows: following from Judge Caldwell, of the United States Circuit Court:

To the United States Marshal, District of Minne
1 tota, St. Paul, Minn.;

1 total persons who forcibly and illegally seized a
train of cars on the Northern Pacific in Montana,
belonging to the recivers of the said road, should
bring the same into your district, it will be your
duty to seize the same and restore the possession
thereof to the receivers appointed by the United
States Circuit Court for your district. It will be
your dily to summon a posse sufficient for this
States. The Attorney-General of the United
States has been requested to procure a direction to
the States has been requested to procure a direction to
you any assistance necessary to execute this order.

This steems

This afternoon there was some anxiety displayed at the War Department as to the action of the Army officials at Fort Keogh in obeying the directions of the President and the orders

much interest in the situation. It was not unti about 4 p. m. that word was received from Fort Keogh. The lieutenant-colonel in command of the post reported that he had received his orders and that they would be obeyed. The message

added: "The mob will reach Keogh at 3 p. m. to-day. It will be arrested by my forces." The telegram contained other important information

The customary secrecy which prevails in these times at the War and Navy Departments consaid to-day that he had not issued any orders strength, equipment and availability of the troops

servable to-day. Both this morning and this afternoon the three batteries at the Washington Barracks were out for exercise. Guns were cleaned, ammunition scrutinized and the horse for the light batteries were put through their paces. The big parade ground at one time this morning showed evidences of preparation on all sides. It was remarked that on the dispatch lowed by exercises with muskets, broadswords and pistols. On the receiving ship Dale, attached to which are a number of apprentices and landsmen, the men were mustered and examine firing, the manipulation of the rapid-fire guns and other evolutions which they would be called

and meet street and other undisciplined attacks and meet street and other undisciplined attacks.

Coxey's main "army" was reported to-day as resting in Frederick City, preparing to move tomorrow to Clarksburg, about thirty miles distant from Washington. The efforts of "Colonel" Reistone and his local allies to find a free camp ground in or near this city have resulted in an offer to the "army" of the Brightwood Driving Park, just north of the District boundary. A. R. Shepard, the vice-president and secretary of the club owning the park, has written to "General" club owning the park, has written to "General".

Coxey at Frederick granting him the free use of the racecourse grounds during the "army's" stay in or near Washington. The local police authorities continue to make preparations to receive the invading "hoboes" with all the promptitude and warmth which may be deemed advisable.

THE POLICE CONFIDENT OF THEIR ABILITY. The police now feel reasonably sure that the army will be easily handled. No demonstration will be made to show the force at the command of the District officials, but every possible precaution has been taken to preserve order and asked whether the army would be permitted to parade the streets the Chief of Police replied that the Commissioners would have to deal with that question, but he presumed that in case the army acted in an orderly manner such permission would be granted.

lon would be granted.
Arrangements have been made for doubling the mounted force which patrols the county from the boundary to the District lines. This has been done by increasing the detail from each t. Suburban residents have made fre-complaints about the inefficiency of this quent complaints about the inelliciency of this part of the service, due, of course, to the large area which each man is supposed to cover. The mounted force consists of forty-five privates and the property of suburban residents who

een greatly alarmed over the report that the army" would encamp among them. The residents of Montgomery county are also The residents of Montgomery county are also preparing to protect themselves from any acts of vandalism that may be contemplated by the crowds of tramps and "hoboes" who will undoubtedly flock to join Coxey when he gets within striking distance of Washington. No great uneasiness is felt at the coming of the Commonweal itself, but fears are entertained that idle and vicious characters may overrun the country and commit depredations under cove of the Coxey movement. The action of the citi zens of Gaithersburg may be taken as an illus tration of what has been done and is being done by the inhabitants of all the towns and villages along the proposed route of the army. At that place a company has been formed that numbers forty men, each of whom possesses a rifle or shotgun. A signal has been agreed upon that will assemble the entire party at the point whence the alarm may be sounded. The company has just laid in a large stock of ammuni-tion including large-sized cartridges for the rifler and buckshot for the fowling-pieces.

MANY "CROOKS" WITH THE ARMY.

The representations of the Coxevites that their army had been purged of bad characters is not borne out by the reports received by the police here from Detectives Boyd and Horne, who have been with the army since it left Cumberland They say that besides a lot of tramps and "ho boes" there are a number of genuine "crooks" who have so far been unable to ply their trade on account of the restrictions of the officers and careful watch kept on them in the towns through which they have passed. A description of these "soldiers" has been forwarded to head-quarters, and at the first attempt on their part return to their natural vocation they will be mmar'ly arrested and sent to jail.

from the Government Secret Service have been following the army the following the army throughout its entire march. They have made a number of attempts to become members of the army, but such attempts have in every instance been ineffectual. There seems to be some one in the "Commonweal" ranks who has the faculty of recognizing Government agents who would intrude or the secrets of the army of reincarnation and reform.

Secret Service officers from

Secret Service officers from all the great cities re being called to Washington, and a greater umber of Government detectives are present in its city than have been here in years, tany of them come in disguises, but for all that Many of them come in disguises, out for an that the Coxeyites have "spotted" a number of them. As soon as one is recognized he is shipped back to the city from which he came, and a new man is called in. The extra guards, who it is said will double the force on auty at the Executive Mansion, will begin active duty on next Monday. They have already been detailed by Major Moore. Should unforceep discountances arise which Should unforeseen circumstances arise which should suggest the necessity of their presence they will be placed on duty at once. Reports have been received at Police Head-

quarters from the authorities of other places showing the strength of the various contin-gents now moving on Washington. A summary

follows:
Kelly, Neola, Iowa, 1,600 men; Frye, Terre
Haute, Ind., 1,000 men; Frye's second division,
McLeansboro, Ill., 800 men; Grayson, Platteville,
Col., 100 men; Galven, Loveland, Ohio, 200 men;
Randall, Chicaga, 500 men; contingent at Little
Falls, Minn., 100 men; Butte, Mont., 300 men;
Monmouth, Ill., 100 men; Ottumwa, Iowa, 100
men; Sullivan's force, Chicago, 1,000 men; contingent at Anderson, Ind., 150 men, and Aubrey's
force, Indianapolis, 700 men. Total, 6,650.
Reports from the police authorities in the

(Continued on Second Page.)

FIRED ON THE COXEYITES. of General Schofield. Secretary Lamont showed COKE WORKERS OUT AGAIN.

SWELLING THE RANKS OF THE IDLE

FOURTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS STOP WORK-DEPUTY SHERIFFS GUARDING THE

PLANTS. Scottdale, Penn., April 25.-The strike in the coke This part of the telegram was referred to At- region has reached the Sewickley branch, the men at Mammoth having quit in a body this morning Two thousand eight hundred ovens of the Frick Company are yet in blast. Those at work for the Frick Company are mostly English-speaking men strikers attended a mass-meeting at Mount Pleas-

placed in charge of deputies to-day. marched past the Bessemer and Mullin works, the Pleasant, the men stopped work and joined the

ers confidently expect that the remaining 3,000 or 'ambria Company's Wheeler works are also runrrives. These companies will not take the chances f having their property burned, and will shut wn when a mob arrives. The force of deputies guard has been doubled at all the plants in this ction.

An immense mass-meeting was held at Trotter his morning which was attended by strikers from anderbilt Leisenring and Dunbar. The leaders devered stirring addresses, advising the men to tand firm, but warning them against committies ever acts. This mob decided to march on all the vorks in operation. Committees were sent to all he Oliver plants to request the men to come out as soon as these committees returned and reported he mob moved on the plants that refused to shut lows.

down.

Everything is shut down tight in the Vanderbilt district, except the Rainey plants, which are kept running with a mere handful of men. They will be compelled to shut down soon. The Davidson plant and Leisenring Nos. 1 and 2, of the Frick Company, in this vicinity are running, but the Trotter works have been closed down.

The citizens are afraid lest the sheriff, in carrying out his determination to disperse all mobs, meets with armed resistance. The strikers purchased large quantities of firearms and ammunition yesterday. At Bradford last night families fled from their homes to country houses for safety. Deputy-Sheriff Richards, with a large force of men, has been stationed to guard the works along the Mt. Pleasant branch, and has instructions to disperse all mobs. Deputy-Sheriff Allen has been sent to the Vanderbilt district.

Pittsburg, April 25.—The miners' strike has spread to the miner shows the Kicking a liver Verter.

Deputy-Sheriff Allen has been sent to the vanuer-belit district.

Pittsburg, April 25.—The miners' strike has spread to the mines along the Kiskiminetas River. Yesterday 3,600 miners in this district stopped work and decided to assist the United Mine Workers' Union in the national movement. A big mass-meeting of the miners was held at Leechburg to-day, and an organization formed. Men employed in these mines are about the best class of miners employed anywhere in the State, and their action in going out in support of the United Mine Workers' Union was unexpected and has created great enthusiasm among the miners of this district. The men decided to strike yesterday afternoon, and left the pits last night not to return until the miners of the whole country are victorious. The movement is for two purposes: First, to redress a local grievance of over one year's standing, and, second, to assist the United Mine Workers' Union in its struggle, It will probably influence a complete suspension of work in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania within the next day or two.

Up to 12 o'clock last night companies operating ten mines in the Pittsburg district had conceded the miners' demands of 72 cents a ten. The concessions will not be accepted until all the operators have taken similar action.

Sparta, Ill., April 25.—About 2,500 miners from along the Mobile and Ohlo Railroad marched to the Yalley and Gulf mines here yesterday and persuaded the miners to join in the strike. The number of about 600, are now out in obedience to the general order of the strikers.

Denison, Tex., April 25.—The white miners at the Aldersson mines in the Choctaw Nation struck yesterday pursuant to a call made upon them by the striking miners at Krebs, Lehigh and Coal Gate. The company has imported 150 negro miners from Texas to take the strikers places, and trouble many occur.

ecur. Plittsburg, April 25.—According to reports received, carcely a dozen coke plants are in operation toscarcely a dozen coke plants are in operation to-night, and these have only a small force of men. About 14,000 men are on strike, and this number will likely be increased after to-morrow's mass-

meeting.

One hundred strikers charged with the murder of Chief Engineer Paddock had a habeas corpus hearing before Judge Meistrezat, at Uniontown, to-day, Flifty-one of the strikers were identified and held for murder. The other forty-nine men were discharged. Argument for admission to ball will be held to-morrow. Samuel Mason, Michael Furren and Anton Poliak were identified as leaders of the mob.

700 MEN RETURN TO WORK. Pana, Ill., April 25.-Over seven hundred miners

in the four mines in this district who went out in obedience to orders from President McBride last Saturday returned to work to-day. They say they are not justified in remaining out of work purely through sympathy with miners in other States.

CRIPPLED FOR LACK OF COAL.

Lebanon, Penn., April 25.-The great coke and oal strikes are playing havor with the iron mills In this locality. The puddling departments of all the mills are shut down because the supply of coal is exhausted. The extent of the effect upon furnaces will likewise be determined by the length of the strike, coke being in special demand.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 25.—The strike of the miners has already forced the railroads to guard against a possible coal famine. All the agents along the line of the Evansville and Terre Haute Road were told yesterday to hold all the coal now in the vards. A train carrying block miners was stoned yesterday at Coal Bluff because the block men refuse to join the strike. in this locality. The puddling departments of all

HE THINKS IT A "SOFT SNAP."

AN IDLE WORKMAN GIVES A FRANK OPINION OF HIS DUTIES ON THE SPEEDWAY TO A PARK COMMISSIONER-TO UNVEIL THE

SUNOL STATUE OF COLUMBUS. The Park Commissioners yesterday accepted an invitation to be present and take part in the cere-monies of unveiling the Sunol statue of Columbus, in Central Park, on May 12. A platform and seats for the speakers and guests were authorized. General James Grant Wilson, president of the Monu-ment Association, said that Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson had promised to unveil the statue and make an address. About 1,000 invitations have been The monument will stand in the southwest corner of the Mall, fronting the Shakespeare statue

Commissioner Bell reported that he had investi-gated the charge of J. D. Lenry, the speedway contractor, that the park workmen were slow in removing the rock at One-hundred-and-fifty-thirdst. and Seventh-ave. He said: "I found that our workmen were having a fine

time. One man sat against a box with his legs crossed and his arms folded. I asked him why he was not at work. "I've go' a soft snap here,' he said, 'and I want it to last as long as I can." The fellow did not recognize me as a Park Commissioner. Mr. Leary suid that the work ought to be finished in four months, but that at the present rate it would take four years. President Tappen will try his hand on the men.

would take four years. President Tappen win try
his hand on the men.

The engineer, Mr. Graham, who had been in
Albany lobbying for the bill amending the Harlem
Speedway bill so as to require only one sidewalk,
reported that ex-Park Commissioner Dana had succeeded in having it tabled in the Assembly. Mr.
Graham advised that some members of the board
go up to Albany and see about it, as he could do
nothing more himself. The bill was yesterday recalled to the Senate on Senator Cantor's motion.

A REMONSTRANCE FROM BLUEFIELDS.

Philadelphia, April 25.-Captain Shepherd, of the rehooner Henry D. May, which arrived here to-day from Bluefields, has with him a long remonstrance against the violations of the treaty rights of American citizens at that place by the Nicaraguans. The remonstrance is signed by all the American citizens doing business in the Mosquito country, and sets forth that if the Nicaraguans are allowed to proceed to impose export and import duties, as they threaten to do, the fruit trade of Bluefields will be ruined, and the fruit-growers will be unable to compete with those of the West Indies. The signers of the remonstrance are men who represent an invested capital in the Mosquito country of \$2,000,000. The remonstrance rehearses at length the trouble at Bluefields. Captain Shepherd will forward the document to Secretary of State Gresham at once, can citizens at that place by the Nicaraguans. The

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

THE LARGEST CONVENTION SINCE THE WAR HELD IN INDIANAPOLIS.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED DELEGATES CHEER GEN ERAL HARRISON AND ADOPT "REED"

was the scene this morning of the largest gathopened at 9 o'clock fully one-half of the throng the convention to order, there was scarcely breathing space, much less standing-room, in the

R. W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy was presented as permanent chairman, and when tion rose en masse and cheered for a couple of

GENERAL HARRISON HONORED

framed in tri-colored bunting, was suspended over the chairman's desk. It was supported by lithographs of Grant and Garfield. Away off on the balcony was a small bust photograph of Governor McKinley, in a common whitewood frame. No other living statesman was repre sented in the picture gallery. ing. As the supplication concluded a delegation with tremendous lungs yelled, "Hip! hip! hurrah

The report of the Committee on Order of Busi ness favored the "Reed Rules," which have just been adopted and indorsed by a Democratic Congress. This elicited more applause and the rethat dared to assail the honor of the Nation or toward destroying the commerce, toward depreclating the value of its property interests.

Just as the chairman finished ex-President Harrison came upon the platform. The band played "Marching Through Georgia," and the audience cheered itself hoarse

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The demonstration was renewed when the ex-President was introduced. General Harrison

President was introduced. General Harrison said:

Mr. President, my venerable and honored friend. I congratulate you! I congratulate the Republicans of Indiana that you are permitted on this hopeful day to preside over a gathering of the Republicans of this great State. (Applause.) You have bettled for the principles of the party for many years; you have been the able, dauntless champion of those great principles which called the party into existence and which have won for it so often and through a series of such brilliant years of administration the confidence of the people. (Applause.) As you have been faithful to the party in the hours of weakness and darkness we are glad that you are here this morning, when the country is awakened to the fact that a restoration of Republican principles in administration is essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people. (Great applause.) To you, my friends. I come this morning with an acknowledgment of my grateful obligations for those undeserved and accumulated favors which you have heaped upon me. I will not undertake this morning—it would be inappropriate—any full discussion of Republican principles. I will not stand between you and the important work which you have assembled to do and which you are eager to be about. At some time during the campaign which so auspleiously opens to-day—if it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens—I shall hold myself at their service for fuller discussion. (Great cheering.) I cannot allow, as I have said before, that an ex-President has lost his citizenship. (Laughter and applause.) Nor can I admit that a caim and temperate discussion of great public questions is undignified in any man. (Applause.) We have had, beginning with those years when as a champion of Whig principles you (turning to Colonei Thompson) spoke to us fellow-citizens of Indiana, down to the last National campaign, a continuous debate upon the question of the tariff. The people have now accepted one view of the question, and now, turning, have adopted the other. (

LESSON TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE. No orator was equal to the task of maintaining est to the profoundest depths of our society. (Applause.) What the orator and pamphleteer could not do a bitter experience, that has intruded itself into every home and to many brought starvation. has done and is doing to-day. Our friends may en deavor to persuade the American people that this deavor to persuade the American people that this period of depression is only one of those periodic panics that they say at intervals more or less certain necessarily fall upon us. Some may endeavor to persuade you that the influences that have brought it about were climatic or seismic. But I believe I do not state it too strongly when I say that the common mind—the close observation of those who are educated and instructed by facts rather than given to refined theories—has settled upon the cause of this present disastrous depression. They find that cause in the attempt to wipe out protection legislation and to substitute for it the doctrine of a revenue tariff. They find it in that uncertainty which has introduced itself into every man's business enterprises, which has paraiyzed his energies and which has compelled the wheels to stop while this great issue was being concluded. The American workman is realizing to-day that it is not possible for him to separate himself in interest from the manufacturer who employs him; that he cannot listen to the wild and vicious appeals which have been made to him; strike at the men who give employment to labor without bringing the blow back in recoil upon himself and upon his family. (Applause.) The times are full of unrest, disaster and apprehension. I believe to-day that all the tumult of this wild sea would be settled as by the voice of Omnipotence if the great industrial and commercial classes of this country would know to-day that there would be no attempt to strike down protection in American legislation. (Applause.) Applause.)

FRIENDLY TO THE WHITE METAL. The Republican party is friendly to a restitution

of silver to a place of honor among the money metthought I was uttering new doctrines when I declared that I believed the free use of silver upon an international agreement that would assure its continued equality with gold would do more than anything that I know of, save the establishment of the protection principle, to bring again prosperity into our commerce. (Applause.) The trouble upon this question has been that some of our Western friends would not receive any man as the friend of sliver who believed that we could not coin it freely and maintain its parity with gold by coming into an arrangement with the other commercial nations of the world. They should have been more liberal. I believe to-day that we can see in England the nation that has stood most strongly against the larger use of silver, and in Germany, a nation that has followed England, the clear indications of the growth of a sentiment for an international agreement upon this question. It is increasing in power, and I believe, if rightly and

wisely encouraged and directed from America, it will finally bring other nations, by the compulsion of their own necessities, into accord with us upon

When the convention got to work five names were submitted for Secretary of State in as many seconds, and the roll was called. Ex-Congressman W. D. Owen was nominated on the

For Auditor of State five candidates were Interest attached to this nomination from the hot fight threatened by ex-Attorney-General Michner, now of Washington, against the leading candidate, G. W. Miles, of Fort Wayne, in the event of the latter's nomination. The first ballot stood as follows: M. S. Richle, of

Haute, 362; G. W. Wilson, Fort Wayne, 319. vithout a single recess, the 1,700 delegates to the onvention devoted themselves to the making of x-Secretary Thompson, in effect that a Republian nomination in Indiana this year was equivalent to an election, the supporters of each candidate fought to the last ditch for their favorites. Three, and in some cases four, ballots were required for each nomination, and as the net renations had been made up to 8 o'clock to-night.

nations had been made up to 8 o clock to-night. These were as follows:

For Secretary of State—The Rev. W. D. Owens, of Logansport, ex-Congressman, and President Harrison's first Commissioner of Immigration. For Auditor of State—A. C. Dalley, of Lebanon. For State Treasurer—F. J. Scholz, of Evansville. For Attorney-General—W. A. Ketcham, of Indiagonal Congression.

There was a bitter fight over the last nomina-tion between Ketcham and W. M. Taylor, also of Indianapolis. Three ballots were taken, and

There were eight candidates for the nomination f Clerk of the Supreme Court. Three bal-iss were taken without result, and a fourth was referred at 10:15 o'clock. By this time the con-ention was beyond control. The fifth chairvention was beyond control. The fifth chairman and reading clerk of the day respectively pounded and yelled for order, but the pandemonium could not be stilled. The rollicall that followed was purely dumb show. A delegate wanted to know if they were to be kept there all night, and a thousand voices yelled: "Yes." Six nominees are yet to be chosen to complete the ticket.

The fifth and sixth ballots for Supreme Court Clerk developed a blite: fight between Captain Alexander Hess, of Wabash, and Robert A. Brown, of Franklin. The ballot resulted in Hess's favor by a vote of 873 to 822.

D. M. Geeting, of Madison, was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction. S. J. Thompson, of Shelbyville, was nominated for State Statistician.

THE PARTY PRINCIPLES.

Here is the platform which was adopted today by the convention:

day by the convention:

We, the Republicans of Indiana, in delegate convention assembled, reaffirm our faith in the progressive principles of the Republican party. We believe its politics past and present best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people. The Administration of President Harrison and the Congressional legislation of that period were wise, pure and patriotic, and we point to the marked contrast between the home and foreign policies of that Administration and the present travesty on government inflicted upon the people.

We believe in the Republican doctrine of protection and reciprocity, which furnishes a home market for the products of our factories and our farms, and protects the American laborer against the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. We denounce the unwise and unpatriotic action of the pediencity principle from our tariff system, thereby closing a large foreign market to the products of

eciprocity principle from our farm system, increase losing a large foreign market to the products of omerican farmers and depressing agricultural in-

reciprocity principle from our tariit system, the coclosing a large foreign market to the products of
American farmers and depressing agricultural interests,
We denounce the present attempt of a Democratic
Congress to overthrow and destroy the American
industrial system, a course that with the general
fear of a violent readjustment of the country's
business to a free trade baste has increased the
National debt, has plunged the country into the
most disastrous business depression of its history,
has closed large numbers of banks and factories
throughout the country, has thrown an unspecedented number of American citizens out of employment, has compelled thousands of able-bodied and
industrious men to humiliate themselves by asking
for charity, and has filed our broad land with free
souphouses, and food markets.

We believe in a currency composed of gold, silver
and paper, readily convertible at a fixed standard
of value and entirely under National control, and
we favor the imposition of increased tariff duties
upon the imports from all countries which oppose
the colnage of silver upon a basis to be determined
by an international congress for such purpose,
We denounce the avowed purpose of the Democratic
party to restore the era of "wildcat" money.

We helieve in a liberal construction of our pension
laws, and we condemn the unjust policy of the
present Administration in deprivang ex-soldiers of
their pensions without hearing, a policy intended to
cast odium upon loyalty and patriotism. We believe it to be the duty of the State as well as the
Nation to make suitable provisions for the care and
maintennance of all indigent solders, their wives
and widows; we therefore favor the establishment
by the State of a suitable solders, home for the
reception of such solders, their wives and admonstration in which a risid enforcement of all existing
immigration laws by the National Government, and
demand such further legislation as will protect our
people and institutions against the influx of criminal and victo

off the yoke of despotism.

We condemn the outrageous bargain and sale of Federal patronage by the Cleveland Administration in its unblushing efforts to usurp the prerogatives of the legislative branch of the Government; to enforce favorite measures through Congress, and compet the confirmation of Presidential appointments by the Senate.

We condemn the reckless and extravagant administration of the financial affairs of the State, whereby the people are subjected to unjust and unnecessary burdens of taxation by an increased assessment of property and increased rate of taxation, and by a multiplication of offices to be supported by taxpayers of the State.

We believe that the benevoient, educational and correctional institutions of the State should be placed under non-partisan control.

We believe in such legislation, State and National, as will protect the lives and limbs of employes of railroads, mines and factories.

We condemn the policies steadily pursued by the Democratic Legislatures of Indiana in so gerrymandering the State as to deny the people a fair representation of their views in their State Legislature and the National Congress, thus imperilling the foundations of our institutions.

FOR THE TRIALS IN TROY.

GOVERNOR FLOWER APPOINTS AN EXTRAOR DINARY TERM OF THE COURT FOR

Albany, April 25.-Governor Flower has appointed an extraordinary term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in Troy May 28, to be presided over by Justice Pardon C. Williams.

A NEW STEEL SHIP STARTS ON A VOYAGE Philadelphia, April 25.—The new American steel ship Dirigo, Captain Goodwin, sailed at daylight today for Hiogo, Japan, laden with 1,210,300 gallons of refined oft, valued at \$69,592, and her arrival at that far distant port will be awaited with considerable interest, as she was constructed with a view to great speed. Shipping men were much surprised at the immense carrying espacity of this first American steel sailing ship. She takes out the largest cargo ever placed on board a vessel of her pro portions, and floats it on a draught within twenty-three feet of water. Captain Goodwin feels confi-dent of breaking all previous records of sailing ships between here and Japan.

THIRD-AVE, CABLE CARS BLOCKED.

The Third-ave, cable road was blocked for an hour last night from Sixty-fifth-st, to the Harlem Bridge, owing to the breaking of several strands of the old cable. It was replaced by the new one and traffic was resumed at 11 o'clock.

Earlier in the evening there was a delay of half an hour on the line further down town.

PRICE THREE CENTS. THE SENATE DOES ITS DUTY.

NOW THE GOVERNOR'S TURN.

FOUR REFORM BILLS READY FOR MR.

FLOWER'S SIGNATURE

REPUBLICAN PLEDGES REDEEMED.

PASSAGE OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCIA DOCK COMMISSION BILL, AND THE MAYOR'S POWER OF

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL Albany, April 25 .- It has been a favorite state ment of Democratic and Mugwump newspaper Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, that "the Republican Legislature has accomplished nothing." It is true that the Legislature in question cannot make laws out of hand, being embarrassed by the presence of a Democratic Governor; but, then, "It has accomplished nothing."

It has accomplished nothing-but yet it has It has accomplished nothing; but yet in the passage of the Bi-Partisan Police Board bill it Inspectors act it has insured the honest as it has not been insured by any legislative enactment of the present generation. It has accomplished nothing, but yet in the Fuller act taxing foreign corporations doing business in this State it has put \$500,000 into the State Treasury It has accomplished nothing; yet it has passed an act depriving the Sheriff of New-York of his enormous fees of \$60,000 annually, which, with his \$12,000 salary, made him the richest salaried officer in the United States. It has accomplished nothing, but nevertheless in the act it has sent to the Governor giving every Mayor of New-York hereafter to be elected the power to re move and appoint the heads of city depart poll of the Marion County delegation was twice emanded. Ketcham finally won by eight manners it has put it in the power of the voters Moreover, before it adjourns the Republican Legislature intends to pass a blanket ballot bill approved by all reformers-so that perhaps the Mugwump newspapers will acknowledge that the Republican Legislature has done something.

MR. CANTOR TALKS ABOUT TWEED. to-day several of the New-York reform meas-Among them was the Mayor's power of removal bill. When the bill was announced Senator Cantor moved to strike out the enacting clause, saying that if the bill became a law it be able to perpetuate their own rule indefinitely, owing to the tremendous influence of their power was apparent, however, that the Republican Senators intended to pass the act. If they had been left to themselves they would not have thought of passing the bill. But they had been coerced in a caucus, and therefore argument with them of New-York now had power to remove heads of departments if after an investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts it was shown that they had taken the city's money.

Senator Saxton replied to Senator Cantor and made an earnest and forcible argument for the bill. It was not pressed as a party measure by the Republicans. It ought to receive Democratic support, for it gave home rule to New-York The present system of having Mayors with terms of two years and commissioners with terms of six years prevented any responsibility in the

Government of the city.
"Unless we give the next Mayor of New-York power to appoint new heads of city departments." said Senator Saxton, "a sweeping victory of the people will have no substantial results. The heads of city departments would still remain in the grip of Tammany Hall. I believe it to be within the bounds of possibility that the Republicans or another wing of the Democratic party will elect the Mayor of New-York this fall. The people's verdict then for a reformation of the government of New-York should be enforced."

Senator Guy, of Tammany Hall, smelled partisanship in the measure. It was sham reform and it set in defiance Civil Service Reform principles. Senator Cantor offered an amendment extend-ing the provisions of the bill so as to cover all the cities in the State. What was good for New-York ought to be good for all cities. Senator Saxton declared that he was glad to welcome Senator Cantor to the ranks of reformers, but, nevertheless, the amendment was put forward to secure the sending back of the bill to the Assembly, and therefore it must be rejected. The Senate then took a vote on the amend-ment, and it was rejected by a vote of 11 to 19. The bill was then passed by a vote of 20 to 12. Senator Bradley voting with nineteen Republi-

THE SHERIFF'S SALARY FIXED.

Following this action the Senate took up for consideration the Sheffield bill giving the Sheriff of New-York a salary of \$20,000 and transferring his \$60,000 fees to the treasury of the city. Senator Cantor, of course, opposed the passage of the bill. The salary of \$20,000 was not large enough to compensate the Sheriff for his pecuniary risks
"If the Sheriff does his duties properly," said
Senator Saxton, "his losses will not be more Senator Saxton, "his losses will not be more than \$5,900 a year, and thus he will have \$15,000 a year salary left. This is fully enough for this

Senator Cantor acknowledged that \$20,000 was ample salary, but he thought that the fee system should be preserved.

A vote was then taken upon the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 18 to 14, Senator Bradley voting with the Republicans and Senators Owens and Reynolds, of Brooklyn, voting with

the Democrats.

The Republican Senators then considered Senator Saxton's bill prohibiting the Dock Departator Saxton's bill prohibiting the Dock Department of New-York from giving out any work in excess of \$250 except by contract. The Tammany Hall Senators, of course, opposed this bill, too, but it was passed over their heads by a vote of 19 to 11. Senator Bradley voted with the Republicans for this bill also. Senator Owens did not vote upon the bill.

The Senate also passed Senator Reynolds's bill creating a Street-Cleaning Department in Brook-typ. Assemblyman Taylor's bill authorizing

lyn; Assemblyman Taylor's bill authorizing Brooklyn to appropriate \$1,500,000 for street-cleaning purposes; Senator Guy's raising the salary of the clerk of the City Court of New-York; Assemblyman Sheffleid's bill repealing the act allowing Fire Commissioners of New-York to run for other offices, and Senator Lexow's bill extending the time for the completion of the Hudson River Tunnel four years. Assemblyman Taylor's bill

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BILL PASSED. The Senate to-night near midnight passed by

a vote of 25 to 3 the Chamber of Commerce bill to provide rapid transit for New-York. The bill was amended so as to provide for the naming by Governor Flower of a non-partisan board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, consisting of two Republicans and two Democrats. Previously it had named five Commissioners. The bill was also amended so as to provide that the people of also amended so as to provide that the people of New-York shall vote at the November election upon the question: "Shall the city of New-York itself construct a rapid transit road?"

These amendments were the subject of discussion and consideration in a gaucus of the Republican Senators this afternoon. Practically all the Republican Senators, except Senator Saxton, came to the opinion that if the Rapid Transit Commissioners were named in the bill, Governor Flower, would yet it. A belief was also ex-

Flower would veto it. A belief was also ex-pressed that the Governor, as a non-resident of New-York City, would name excellent Commis-

when the Senate met in the evening the bill was not taken up immediately, and when about 10 o'clock Senator Lexow did take up the meas-